

Evening Telegraph

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TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1870.

THE ELECTION IN WASHINGTON. THE exciting contest for the Mayorship of Washington city resulted yesterday in the election of Emery, reform Republican, over Bowen, the regular Republican nominee, by about three thousand majority, and the political control of the national capital is thus lost by the Republican organization. While this defeat is caused primarily by dissensions in the Republican party, there is little doubt that these dissensions are due, in a large measure, to the general belief of the citizens of Washington that Bowen, the regular nominee, is a fair representative of the insatiable race of cormorants who are rapidly dragging the Republican party to destruction. He is distinguished mainly by his inordinate thirst for office (two or three lucrative positions being usually necessary to gratify his ravenous ambition), and by his proclivity to run the city government in his individual interest. No party which habitually panders to such swinish schemers can hope for permanent success, and the Republican organization in Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, and in all other portions of the Union should heed the lesson taught at Washington yesterday if it wishes to escape a crushing defeat. Managers of partisan conventions should remember that old issues are well-nigh dead and buried, and that they can no longer foist rapacious rascals into posts of honor and profit on the strength of their alleged Republicanism. The result in Washington confirms the lesson taught by the late election in New York, that the rank and file of the Republican party can no longer be uniformly rallied in support of every ticket that may be presented, and that the overpowering dread of Democratic sway which formerly animated its legions has perished with the causes that produced it. The leaders of the Democracy, chastened by innumerable defeats, are at last learning to keep their odious heresies in the background, and there can be but one result to a square fight on the question whether Republican corruptionists and imbeciles are to be kept in office. No transparent professions of loyalty can permanently screen knavery, rapacity, and official mismanagement from a terrific popular rebuke. Candidates will hereafter be judged by their character and capacity rather than their professions of principle; and if nominating conventions do not exercise a nice discrimination, Republican voters will discharge this duty at the polls.

THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND THE CAMPAIGN OF 1870.

ALL the signs of the times point to a very lively contest next fall in the election for members of Congress and of the State Legislature. Owing to the utter failure of the present Congress to appreciate the requirements of the people in favor of financial reforms, in the abolition of the income tax, the lessening of taxation, the funding of the debt, and other matters of this nature demanding immediate consideration, there will be doubtless many changes made by the nominating conventions. The Republicans of this State are in a large majority, but there is so much disgust manifested at the do-nothing policy of Congress that our friends must be up and doing if they want to keep down the rising strength of the free-traders at Washington. It is a notorious fact that the Free Trade League is buying a controlling interest in the stock of all the newspapers it can reach, and in the Northwest particularly they are making great progress. Here in Pennsylvania, the stronghold of protection, we must present an unbroken front and carry the State by a large majority. This is necessary for the morale of the party after the recent New York election. What we want is a thorough organization of the political elements of the State, and a live campaign. Last year the State Committee did little or nothing till September. That is entirely too late. We had no State Convention this spring, and therefore the conduct of the campaign will fall to the State Central Committee elected by the Philadelphia Convention of 1869. This body should be got together at once and inaugurate a vigorous war upon the enemy. Let Mr. Covode, then, call his committee together without delay. If the campaign is conducted by districts there will be no concert of action. There must be a State canvass, and a thorough one. There is some talk of a sort of national campaign being conducted under the leadership of a committee of Congress. The members of that body will have enough to do to take care of themselves, and they have nothing whatever to do with conducting the canvass in this State. That duty belongs to the State Central Committee.

FREE DIVORCE.

In a recent speech Mrs. Stanton, who is one of the ablest of the shrieking sisterhood, alleged that in Connecticut there was one application for divorce to every four for marriage, and that sixteen thousand divorces were granted in Massachusetts last year. Even the Indiana Legislature cannot carry the principle of free divorce to a much greater extent than this, and if the statistics from the land of steady habits and the old Bay State furnish a fair criterion for other portions of the country, matrimony is rapidly becoming a mere temporary institution, liable to be dissolved at the pleasure of either party, with or without good reasons. Even in Philadelphia, which is prone to conservatism, a

large number of separations, abandonments, and divorces occur every year in all circles of society, and proceedings connected with divorce suits form a large portion of the business of the legal profession. The idea that men and women when they are married at all are married for life, is practically regarded by the fast people of this progressive age as a piece of old-foggism, and the ease with which matrimonial contracts can be broken is in turn acting as an incentive to hasty and inconsiderate matches, which create a new crop of divorce suits.

In the midst of this tendency some of the agitators for woman's rights desire that new facilities for dissolving matrimonial ties shall be granted. They ask that the laws shall be so remodelled that serious misconduct of any description shall be deemed a sufficient cause for divorce; and if success crowns their efforts, the vows uttered at the altar will hold good only until a serious change comes over the dreams of ardent lovers. This new system may suit women who court notoriety and desire to display themselves on the rostrum, admirably, but its general establishment would be one of the greatest misfortunes that could befall their more modest and amiable sisters. One of their very greatest necessities is the establishment of the sanctity, permanency, and inviolability of the marriage relation, and everything in law or custom that weakens this bond helps to heap misery upon their heads and to demoralize society. The Mormons gravely contend that polygamy is the true remedy for many of the evils of the day; but monstrous as their proposition is, it is not worse than the theory that marriage should be converted into such a transient and limited partnership that a trifling quarrel could destroy it. Anglo-Saxon civilization is founded upon attachment of the race to their individual homes, and nothing will destroy it more speedily than the general adoption of the idea that permanent homes or permanent family organizations are to be regarded as relics of antiquity. In some cases, for obvious reasons, divorces should be granted; but the worst enemy of this nation cannot devise a better method to ensure its downfall than a universal application of the advanced free-divorce doctrines. They would carry us back to barbaric immorality and consequent destruction by the shortest and quickest route.

HIGH JINKS ON THE ROLLING DEEP.

SUCH of our readers as perused the extracts published by us yesterday from the letter of the gubernatorial Geary to Vice-Admiral Porter must have been impressed with the patent fact that his Excellency is a man of high-sounding sentiments and muddled metaphors. But the hero of fifty-odd battles and Governor of three or more States contrives to wade through a sea of words without once exalting himself by reason of the stormy scenes which have so signally marked his own dazzling career. When we bear in mind the fact that nothing would be more natural than some reference to this career by one so ingenious as our Governor, we can appreciate fully the rare degree of modesty which caused him to abstain. That a man with a thousand bullet-holes in his legs should dilate upon "that country which every true American proudly calls his own," show up the "outrageously devised professions" of its insidious foes, propound its mission and fortell its destiny, eulogize the winds and hearts that laid treason in the dust, and finally take it upon himself to tender to a man with an illustrious sire and a noble heritage the thanks of the nation, without once insinuating the existence of the perforated calves which testified to his own countless deeds of valor upon the gory plain of battle, is, indeed, almost incomprehensible, almost incredible. But Geary's epistle to the ancient mariner with the illustrious sire and noble heritage has proved that such modesty is both possible and actual.

In truth, the reckless fashion in which the Vice-Admiral has alternated the pursuits of peace with deeds of high emprise appears to have impressed his Excellency with the necessity for following his example, and, although his success in so doing has been complete, we can well imagine that the unseasonable breezes of this unseasonable month are attuned to a melancholy air as they romp and riot through the multitudinous orifices of those perforated calves, while the doughty and self-denying hero complacently contemplates his task. Said the ancient mariner with an "illustrious sire" and "noble heritage," in addressing and complimenting the Hon. Mr. Negley:—"Our people only want the chance to be even with England once more, and will be willing to lose a little to catch up." The unseasonable breezes echo the patriotic sentiment, as they whistle through the cavities between the gubernatorial tibia and fibula, and rattle around the shattered gubernatorial femur; his Excellency gives a wince, and resolves to be even with the mariner, even though he should lose a great deal in catching up. If a Vice-Admiral who, "in the trial of battles waged" for the country's safety, has contrived to render still more illustrious the name and heritage bequeathed to him by his sire, can wade aside the smoke of the conflict and deaden the roar of great sea-guns by thrusting his thumbs into his ears, and then discourse upon the decline of commerce as calmly as the greatest landlubber in the halls of Congress, why should not Geary do the same? If Porter can cram "a noble heritage of naval renown" into his tarpaulin, and talk about being even with England after the high old Roman fashion of turning the weapons of one's adversary upon himself, why should not the hero of some fifty land-fights emulate his forbearing example, even if his legs have been riddled until nothing is left of them but shreds of muscle and scraps of bone? But it is not until we come to the very tail end of his Excellency's epistle that we discern the moving motive which led to its perpetration. "I hope," says Geary to Por-

ter, "to see your directing ability at the head of that department of government of which, as an officer, you have been so distinguished for gallant services!" And is this your little game, Governor? The Vice-Admiral is now gazetted as an "special duty" at the Navy Department; but that is not enough, and not until this scion of an "illustrious sire" is duly installed at the head of the department, will Geary be content. And then, of course, he will strive to be even with him again, even if it should be necessary "to lose a little in catching up." With Porter as Secretary of the Navy, and Geary as Secretary of War, the reconstructed Cabinet will be satisfactory to at least one American who proudly calls his country his own; and when this consummation is achieved, who will venture to define its mission or predict its destiny?

THE EMPIRE OF BRAZIL embraces an immense territory. It contains within its borders 2,901,469 square miles, being 63,294 square miles larger than the United States; but much of it is a boundless forest and will never be inhabited. Still it possesses great advantages as an agricultural country to those who have moderate means, good health, and habits of industry. The Brazilians are jealous of foreigners as a nation, but not as individuals. The Argentine Republic is making much greater progress in improvements than Brazil, from the fact that everything is done in the Argentine Republic to foster and encourage foreigners, while the reverse is the case in Brazil. The production of diamonds and their export from the country are comparatively large. The mines are regularly and systematically worked, and diamonds are much cheaper there than in the United States or Europe. The amount exported in 1869 from Rio, that paid export duty, in value was \$1,705,997, being 96,232 carats; but, of course, duty is paid only on a small portion of the diamonds that leave the country, as they are so easily concealed that the custom house officers cannot reach them. The amount exported from Bahia is said to be equal to the amount from Rio. There are over 5000 laborers engaged in the diamond mines of Brazil. Those tributary to Rio Janeiro are at Minas, about 400 miles distant. The exports received by the Government from other articles sent from Brazil for the year 1869 amounted to \$3,176,375, and the amount received from imports for the year 1869 was \$10,337,500. This is from Rio Janeiro. One-tenth of all real estate sold in the province of Rio goes to the Government, but no taxes are paid on real estate in Brazil. The revenue is raised by export and import duties—by licenses and stamps—which are somewhat onerous, but cannot be reduced, for the Government is heavily in debt, and every means of taxation must be resorted to in keeping up the revenue equal to its demands by the Government.

ASPARAGUS IN SEASON.—A French paper gives some seasonable information with regard to asparagus. This vegetable grows wild in France, and may even now be gathered in the Bois de Vincennes and other French forests. The wild asparagus is long, thin, and green all through, and has a slightly acid but agreeable taste. It was first cultivated nearly a hundred years ago by a well-known horticulturist, Louis Tréville. He was at once strongly impressed with the difficulty since felt of rearing asparagus successfully, and declared that in order to produce a good result the watchfulness of a parent and the skill of a physician are needed by the young plants. They require above all things plenty of sunshine, and seem to acknowledge their obligations by pushing up their shoots towards the rising sun. Most of the asparagus eaten in Paris is grown at Argenteuil. Three sorts are cultivated there, the early, intermediate, and late. The early variety comes up about the 25th of March; it then costs 10 francs the bundle of twenty stalks. The first bundle generally appears on the Emperor's table. The very largest stalks cost from 40 to 60 francs. Besides the Argenteuil asparagus, the consumption of which greatly increases every year, Paris is supplied with asparagus from the south. This is long and green, has a fine flavor, and requires very little cooking, but is not much appreciated by the Parisians.

THE OFFICERS of the Royal and Imperial Austrian army are full of virtuous indignation, the emperor having just shown, by an unexpected act of vigor, that he is no longer disposed to recognize their hitherto undisputed right to kill or maim such civilians as may incur their high displeasure. A certain Lieutenant-Colonel Baron von Widmann had recently been appointed to the presidency of a department of the War Office, euphonic term for Landesvertheidigungsministerium. It appears that some few years ago the noble and gallant Baron, then a lieutenant at Gratz, was the hero of a "Sabel Affaire," in which, with proper pride and spirit, he split open the skull of an ill-mannered pastrycook who had refused him further credit. The affair was of course hushed up. They manage those things better in Austria than in Prussia, where poor Count Eulenburg was actually subjected to the ennu of living six months in a fortress for having killed an insignificant French cook. The family, however, of the deceased confectioner brought an action for damages, and, after many years of litigation, succeeded a few weeks ago in obtaining a verdict for 5000 florins. The affair having come to the ears of the Emperor, he ordered an inquiry to be made into the whole case, and finally requested the gallant warrior to resign his appointment.

Incidentals.

—It is said that the amount left by the late Hugh Frazer, of Montreal, for a free public library in that city is over \$30,000.
—A Missouri paper expresses the opinion that no other State in the Union contains "as much politics and corruption as Kansas."
—The National Photographic Association of the United States will hold its second annual meeting and exhibition in Cleveland, Ohio, commencing on Tuesday, 7th inst., and continuing through to Saturday, 11th.
—A woman in Aroostook county, Maine, whose house caught fire the other day during the absence of all the "men folks," poured upon the flames all the water there was in the house, then used up her milk and cream, and finally resorted to her meat-barrels for the pickle. She subdued the flames.
—The last Nevada Legislature proposed a women's suffrage amendment to the State Constitution, and a call has been issued for a Convention in Winnemucca on the Fourth of July, for the formation of a State organization to bring the issue fairly before the people at the next election.
—It is related that when the sum fixed upon for the salary of the new Episcopal Bishop of New Hampshire was announced, a great white rooster flew upon the fence around the church in which the convention was sitting, and gave a lusty, vigorous crow. The omen was considered good.
—General John F. Appleton, who was recently appointed and confirmed as Judge of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Texas, is quite ill in California at the moment. He is the eldest son of Chief Justice Appleton of Maine, and is a young man of sound judgment, high attainments, noble character, and fine ability.
—A painter in Pittsburg, while at work on the top of a ladder at the top story of a house, on Thursday, fell the round breaking. His fall broke several other rounds, but at length he struck one which was stronger, and was precipitated forward through the second-story window, and fell sprawling at full length, but fortunately not seriously injured, on the floor of the room.
—There will be no Democratic State Convention in Minnesota this year, and therefore the Democratic State Central Committee has deemed it expedient to issue an address defining the position that the Democratic party should occupy. They say the tariff question is the issue of the day, and urge their party to reaffirm in unmistakable terms, at all Congressional con-

ventions, etc., their time-honored and unflinching opposition to a protective tariff, and all other kinds of class legislation.
—The Kentucky Democratic State Central Committee has issued a circular advising that in cases which it may be necessary to make nominations for office, the delegate convention system be used in preference to primary elections, and they enjoin upon all the cultivation of a spirit of harmony and ready acquiescence in the action of their several committees and of their conventions, as the only means of securing unity of action throughout the State, and ultimate victory over antagonists prompt to avail themselves of any discord arising in the Democratic ranks. "Ultimate victory" sounds rather queer in the mouths of Kentucky Democrats.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

818 and 820 CHESTNUT ST.

WHITE VESTS.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

PIANOS! PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Preparatory to tearing out and enlarging his rooms, 100 PIANOS, new and old, will be sold astonishingly low for one month. J. E. GOULD, No. 223 CHESTNUT STREET.

STECK & CO.'S, HAINES BROS., and other PIANOS ONLY AT GOULD'S.

MASON & HAMILIN ORGANS well-renowned, ONLY AT GOULD'S, 55 Third St.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS, SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS, AT THE OLD WAREHOUSES, (412 1/2) No. 1006 CHESTNUT STREET.

NOTICE.—THE ATTENTION OF the charitable public is called to the Ladies' Strawberry Festival and Instrumental Music, to be held at ROBERT HALL, on the Evening of June 14, for the benefit of the Bedford Street Mission. Through the press the people have been acquainted with the desperate misery, equal, and sickness that reigns in these dark abodes of evil. A band of noble men and women have been unflinchingly at work for some time among them, giving of their time, means, and strength to reduce these elements of wretchedness into order and decency. In consequence of the prevailing fever and other causes the funds of the Mission are at present inadequate to meet its wants, and the ladies appeal to the friends of the suffering, in all denominations, to aid them by the purchase of tickets, or donations of sugar, flowers, cake, or money to be used at the Festival. Tickets \$1, to be had of GEORGE MILLIKEN, No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET; at the Book Rooms, No. 1015 ARCH STREET; or of any of the Managers, or at the Hall on the evening of the Festival, where any donations will also be thankfully received. 6 1/2c

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable. D. T. GAGE, 530 If No. 115 MARKET ST., General Agent.

ARTISTS' FUND GALLERIES (Opposite U. S. Mint). SHERIDAN'S BIDE, with a collection of Paintings by T. BUCHANAN READ, and other American Artists, from private Galleries.

LAST FIVE DAYS OF THE EXHIBITION. The Poem recited at 11 A. M. and 4 and 8 P. M., by MR. J. R. ROBERTS

CENTENARY FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—The ladies of the CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH hold a Festival, at the Lecture-rooms of their Church, LOCUST Street, below Broad, for the benefit of the Murray Fund, opening on

TUESDAY EVENING, June 7, at 6 o'clock, and continuing from 3 to 10 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, 8th, 9th, and 10th inst. A great variety of fancy and useful articles will be offered for sale, in an abundance of

STRAWBERRIES, ICE CREAM, AND OTHER REFRESHMENTS. Season tickets, 25 cents. Single tickets, 10 cents. 4 1/2c

FLORAL FESTIVAL, FAIR, AND EXHIBITION.—To be held at ROBERT HALL, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, and EVENINGS, June 8, 9, and 10, by the Ladies of Bedford Street, First Regiment Band every evening. Tickets, 25 cents. Season Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at S. C. SHIM'S Drug Store, S. W. corner Broad and Spruce streets and at the Hall. 6 1/2c

HARPER'S HAIR DYE.—THE ONLY harmless and reliable dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or gray hair, whisks, or mosses into instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & CO., DEN, No. 22 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 61 CHESTNUT Street; YARNE, FIFTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESTNUT Sts.; and all Druggists. 5 1/2c 1/2c

OFFICE CHEAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL COMPANY. At a General Meeting of the Company, held June 6, 1870, the following named persons were elected: Board of President and Directors to serve for the ensuing year, President—ANDREW C. GRAY.

Samuel W. Jones, George G. Waldrade, J. F. Fisher, John Roblin, William Harmer, H. Pratt McKean, 6 1/2c

OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 417 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, May 25, 1870. Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Stockholders and Leaseholders of this Company will be held at 11 o'clock on MONDAY, the 25th day of June, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of considering a proposition to lease the works, franchises, and property of the Schuylkill Navigation Company to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

REAL ESTATE AGENT, FRED SILVESTER, No. 208 South FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA.

REAL ESTATE BROKER, No. 208 South FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICE. J. M. HAFLEIGH, Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Important Sale, commencing Monday, June 6, 1870,

PRIOR TO MAKING EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS IN HIS STORE, WILL SELL HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF

Dress Goods, Silks, Laces, Embroideries, Linens, White Goods, Hosiery and Gloves,

At a Great Reduction in Prices. Stock must be sold before July 1. Goods reduced to one-half former prices. 1000 Ladies' Suits at \$10'00.

TO RENT, FOUR SPACIOUS ROOMS. Also, STORE ROOM, 20 by 160, and BASEMENT, 45 by 230 feet. 6 1/2c

CLOTHING. STOP THE CAR! LET ME OUT! I SAY!

"Mr. Conductor, stop the car this minute!" "Be at the corner in a minute, sir!" "No matter, I don't want to go to the corner! I want to stop right here!" "What's the matter with the man?" "Matter? Why matter enough, sir! Don't you see! I can't afford to go past the GREAT BROWN HALL, with such a notice as that staring me in the face."

"What notice?" "Why, don't you see? Read it!"

A NICE WOOLLEN SUIT FOR TEN DOLLARS!" "Whoa! Whoa! Let's go and see it!"

And the conductor and all the passengers get out at ROCK HILL & WILSON'S, and every man of them buys a TEN DOLLAR SUIT, and they all subscribe to make up ten dollars for a suit for the driver. After which they drive off, crying as they go,

"HURRAH FOR THE TEN DOLLAR SUITS OF ROCK HILL & WILSON!"

603 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET. WESTON & BROTHER, TAILORS, S W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment of the most approved styles for SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR, NOW IN STORE. A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 1/2c

SEWING MACHINES. THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE, For Sale on Easy Terms. NO. 914 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL. THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING, Nos. 27 and 29 NORTH THIRD ST. 4 1/2c M. W. WOODWARD, Cashier.

FINANCIAL. DREXEL & CO., No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET. American and Foreign BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe. Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge. DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., DREXEL, HARRIS & CO., New York. Paris. 6 1/2c

PLATED WARE. PLATED GOODS. REMOVAL OF A. H. ROGERS From No. 804 Chestnut street to No. 632 MARKET Street, First Floor. Where we shall be happy to see our old customers of the trade. Constantly on hand Rogers' Brothers' and Meridian Britannia Co.'s Plated Ware of all descriptions. 6 1/2c

AGRICULTURAL. THE CELEBRATED AMERICAN MOWER, one and two-horse; Champion's Imperial Lawn Mower, one and two-horse; and various other exhibits. Call and see them, at W. H. JONES' Central Agricultural Implement Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 1011 MARKET Street, Philadelphia. 6 1/2c

SOAP. MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP. One pound of Champion's Imperial Laundry Soap will make twelve quarts of handsome SOFT SOAP. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT, AND TRY IT. ROOFS & KITCHEN AGENTS, No. 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue. 6 1/2c

THOMAS SIMONS, (Successor to Henry Simons), U. S. NATIONAL WAGON AND COACH WORKS, OFFICE, No. 22 N. MARKET STREET, Wagon, Carriage, Drays, Wheelbarrows, Timber, Wheels, etc. All work warranted. Orders promptly attended to. 6 1/2c

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No. 1124 CHESTNUT Street.

WATCH REPAIRS.

With increased experience, we are now prepared to promise greater satisfaction than ever before in this department. Our receipts having doubled within a year we regard as a sure index that our customers appreciate our efforts and ability to create and maintain the best regulated Watch Repair Department in the city.

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FRODSHAM, JURGENSEN, E. HOWARD & CO.

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Retailers of Hosiery Goods, Exclusively of their own importation, No. 53 North EIGHTH Street, 419 Chestnut St. PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

CHOICEST FINE SOUCHONG,

English Breakfast Tea,

IN SMALL BOXES, FOR FAMILY USE.

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S. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH, PHILADELPHIA.

HOTELS.

OCEAN HOUSE,

CAPE MAY, N. J.

This favorite FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, with additional home-like comforts and attractions, will be reopened on JUNE 15.

Terms, \$21.00 per week. Application to be made to LYCETT & SAWYER, Cape May, New Jersey. 6 1/2c

COLONNADE HOTEL,

FIFTEENTH and CHESTNUT STS., ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED is now ready for permanent or transient guests